

PAPERS READ.

SYNONYMY OF, AND REMARKS UPON PORT JACKSON, NEW CALEDONIAN
AND OTHER SHELLS, WITH THEIR DISTRIBUTION.

BY JOHN BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., CORR. MEM. ROY. SOC., TAS., &C.

1. CORBULA SMITHIANA.

Corbula venusta, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1871, p. 20, pl. 1, fig. 29.*Hab.* "Sow and Pigs" Reef, 3—4 fathoms, sand bottom; mouth of Lane Cove River, 4 fathoms, bottom broken shells.

Mr. Angas' name is preoccupied by Dr. Augustus Gould, he having described a *Corbula venusta* from Hakododi Bay, Japan, in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, (see his *Otia Conchologica*, p. 164.).

I have changed the name as above, in honour of Mr. Edgar A. Smith, F.Z.S., the indefatigable worker in the Conchological department of the British Museum.

2. CERITHIOPSIS ANGASI.

Cerithiopsis clathrata, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1871, p. 16, pl. 1, fig. 12.*Cerithiopsis Angasi*, O. Temper., Cat. V., Mus., Godeffroy, p. 108, No. 6882, 1874.*Hab.* "Sow and Pigs" Reef, Port Jackson, New South Wales.

This name was changed by Mr. O. Temper, it having been preoccupied by the Messrs. A. and H. Adams, for a species from the Navigator Islands.

3. LAMPANIA ANGULIFERA.

Lampania angulifera, Sowerby, in Reeve Conch. Icon. *Lampania* pl. 1, sp. 1.*Cerithium anguliferum*, Sowb., Thes. Conch. Vol. III., Suppl. pl. XII., fig. 328.

Hab. Between Balls' Head and Goat Island, Port Jackson, New South Wales, 15 fathoms, bottom broken shells, sand and Balanus.

I only obtained one specimen, it is deposited in the British Museum. Mr. Sowerby in Reeve. Conch. Icon., gives Australia, and in the Thes. Conch. he, without reason, gives the Pehio River. *Lampania Cumingi* is certainly from the Pehio River, but not *Lampania angulifera*.

4. SCUTELLINA CINNAMOMEA.

Patella cinnamomea, Gld., Otia. Conch., page 9—242.

Scutellina cinnamomea, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1871, p. 97.

Scutellina ferruginea, A. Adams, Genera Moll. pl. 52, fig. 6, 6a.

Hab. New South Wales, (*Gould*). Middle Harbour, Port Jackson, (*Brazier*). Elizabeth Bay, Port Jackson, (*Masters*). Noumea, New Caledonia, (*R. C. Rossiter*). Isle Nou, near Noumea, (*M. Roux*):

It is a thin brown species, very finely sculptured, and of very rare occurrence, the specimens from New Caledonia are somewhat eroded on the outer surface; in Port Jackson it is found under stones, some five years ago Mr. Masters happened to turn a small stone at Elizabeth Bay and obtained six living specimens, no more have up to the present time been found there.

5. PAPHIA STRIATA.

Mactra striata, Gmelin, p. 3257.

Crassatella striata, Lam. Anim. Sans. Vert. 2nd Edit. tome. VI. p. 112.

Paphia striata, Schmeltz, Mus. Godeffroy, Cat. V., p. 166, 1874.

Hab. New Caledonia, New Britain, New Ireland, and other islands in the north and central Pacific, and on the Australian Coast from Moreton Bay on to Torres Straits.

Mr. J. D. E. Schmeltz in the Godeffroy Catalogue mentions Sydney as another locality. The collectors sent out to Australia by the great German firm Messrs. Godeffroy & Son, may have bought specimens in the shell shops about Sydney, but that does not show that they inhabit the waters of Port Jackson; it is like buying *Voluta fusiformis* in London and saying that it was found in the River Thames. I can positively assert that *P. striata* never was found either in the Harbour of Port Jackson or any part of the coast of New South Wales living or dead; after 25 years of hard conchological work wading and dredging I can give an opinion on the subject.

In the same Catalogue V., page 181 the author gives *Lingula anatina*, Lam., Sidney (Sydney); this is another shell-shop species. the only species found in Port Jackson is *Lingula hians*, Swainson, and very rare; I found one living specimen in twenty-five years. *Lingula anatina* is found rather common in mud flats at Moreton Bay and New Caledonia.

We also find at page 173 *Trigonia Lamarckii*, Gray; Hafen von Adelaide, Basstrasse, (Adelaide Harbour, Bass' Straits). The metropolis of *Trigonia Lamarckii*, which some recent writers persist in calling *pectinata*, is Port Jackson and Bondi Bay Head, four miles south of Sydney, in 25 fathoms.

At page 154, *Cominella costata*, Quoy and Gaimard, Port Mackay, Sidney. This is not found either in Sydney, or Port Jackson, or Port Mackay, Queensland; it is confined to King George's Sound, South Australia and northern parts of Tasmania and Islands in Bass' Straits. Another species *Cominella alveolata*, Kien, is found in great numbers under stones at Jervis Bay, 70 miles south of Port Jackson.

At page 148, *Haliotis iris*, Martyn, Viti Inseln, (Viti or Fiji Islands). This well-known species is only found at New Zealand and Chatham Islands.

At page 140 *Tritonium Quoyi*, Reeve, Port Denison. It is found in St. Vincent's and Spencers' Gulfs, South Australia ; Tasmania and Islands in Bass' Straits.

I think that when foreign collectors visit Australia they should keep true records of their species, with localities ; they appear to know about as much of Australia as I do of the North or South Pole.

6. CARDIUM FORNICATUM.


Cardium fornicatum, Sowerby, Conchological Illustrations, fig. 50

Cardium fornicatum, Sowerby, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1840, p. 110.

Cardium fornicatum, Reeve, Conch. Icon., 1845, pl. XX., species 110.

Hab. Bourail, New Caledonia, deep water, (Coll. Lieut. Heurtél).

At the time I exhibited this specimen, some months ago, before the Society, I considered that it was new to science, since then I have gone to a great deal of trouble in reading up the descriptions of the various species described by Mr. G. B. Sowerby in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1840, and the very good figure given in his Conchological Illustrations and the figure given in Mr. Lovell Reeves Conchologia Iconica. I give Mr. Sowerby's own words when described :—"It is a very beautiful shell, in some respects resembling *C. medium*, but not so angular, and having the ribs ornamented by vaulted imbrications in the centre, and very minute crenulations raised into points at the sides, unfortunately we possess no information respecting the locality. Reeve in 1842 does not know the locality, but says that the chief peculiarity of this remarkable shell, which is at present unique in the collection of Mr. H. Cuming, consists in the ribs having a double pattern of sculpture, being surmounted with a close set row of small vaulted scales, whilst the sides are minutely crenulated."



The specimen before me dredged at Bourail, New Caledonia, by Lieutenant Heurtél, French Navy, answers in every respect to the description of Sowerby. The interior is far before those known to Reeve and Sowerby, it is of a fine rich salmon colour, bordered with dark mauve, having the anterior edge white; posterior end bordered with light mauve, forming a margin round the lower edge. The rich colour may be compared to the salmon mauve and rose pink *Trigonia Lamarckii*, Gray.

LIST OF LAND SHELLS FOUND ON THURSDAY ISLAND, WITH
DESCRIPTIONS OF THE NEW SPECIES.

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During a short visit paid by Mr. C. E. Beddome, in 1877 to Thursday Island, one of the Prince of Wales Group in Torres Straits, he obtained six species of Land Shells; he sent me at the time a number of specimens I herewith give the list and describe two new species.

1. *HELIX* (*THALASSIA*) *KREFFTI*.

Helix Kreffti, Cox, Catalogue of Australian Land Shells, 1864, p. 21.

Helix Kreffti, Pfr. Mon. Helic. Viv. V., 1868, p. 243.

Helix villaris, Cox, non-Pfr. Mon. Aust. Land Shells, 1868, p. 2.

Helix (Thalassia) Kreffti, Brazier, Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., Vol. 1. p. 118.

Very fine specimens were obtained at Darnley Island, Torres Straits, during the Chevert Expedition to New Guinea; when described by Dr. Cox, he only had one specimen. The Thursday Island examples (6), are of a pale horny green not having the fine rich gloss that is found on the Darnley examples.